

Qu'Appelle Progress.

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QU'APPELLE, ASSIN. JULY 29, 1886.—SIX PAGES.

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PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.
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—REPAIRED—
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PLASTERING.
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Brickwork and Stonework.
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QU'APPELLE
Stove and Tin Depot.
E. WISMER
While returning thanks for past patronage,
would direct attention to a large stock of
Stoves and Tinware

My Stoves are from the best manufac-
turers, and were selected to meet the re-
quirements of the Northwest trade.
QU'APPELLE STATION.



Qu'Appelle Lodge, U. D.
G. R. M. A. F. & A. M.
REGULAR meeting on Tuesday evening,
19th Aug. at 20 o'clock (8 p. m.)
All brethren are invited.
GEO. E. MURPHY Secy.
JAMES WEIDMAN, W. M.

A. SUTHERLAND.

PHOTO-ARTIST

QU'APPELLE.

Has now opened out and is ready to take
Photographs
in the
Highest Style of Art,
and at
—MODERATE PRICES.—

GIVE HIM A CALL



Mail Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the
Postmaster General, will be received at
Ottawa until noon, on 30th July 1886, for
the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on
proposed Contracts for four years, over each
of the following routes from the first of
October next:
Brandon and Two Rivers, twice per week,
computed distance 84 miles.
Broadview and Rye Station, 12 times per
week, computed distance 2 1/2 miles.
Burnside and Rye Station, twice per week,
computed distance 3 1/2 miles.
Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station, six
times per week, computed distance 18 miles.
Qu'Appelle Station and Rye Station, 12
times per week, computed distance 4 1/2 miles.
Printed notices containing further infor-
mation as to conditions of proposed Con-
tracts may be seen, and blank forms of Ten-
der may be obtained at the Post Office, at
the terminus of the respective routes.
W. W. McLEOD,
P. O. Inspector's Office, P. O. Inspector,
Winnipeg, 15th June, 1886.

Public Notice.

BY the Trustees of the School District of
the MOUNT PLEASANT Protestant Public
School District No. 39 of the Northwest
Territories, to raise by way of a loan the
sum of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.
Whereas it is deemed expedient by the
Trustees of the School District of the
MOUNT PLEASANT Protestant Public
School District No. 39 of the Northwest Ter-
ritories, that the sum of SIX HUNDRED
DOLLARS should be borrowed on the security
of the said School District by the issue of
Debentures repayable to the lender in Ten
equal annual instalments, with interest at
eight per cent. per annum from date of
issue for the following purposes, to-wit:
\$400.00 to build a School House.
\$200.00 to furnish same.
Therefore, notice is hereby given by the
Trustees of said School District that a Bill
will be opened by the undersigned Chair-
man of the said Trustees at the School
House in said School District, Sec. 24, T1P
19, Range 15, west of the second Principal
Meridian, on SATURDAY, THE 14th
DAY OF AUGUST, 1886 at the hour of Ten
o'clock a. m. and will continue open until
four o'clock p. m. of the same day, when
the votes of those duly qualified to vote
thereon, will be taken for or against raising
the said sum of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS
by way of a loan on the security of the said
School District as aforesaid.
The qualification of voters as expressed in
the following oath, which persons desiring to
vote must take if required:
"I do solemnly swear that I am a
freeholder, owner or tenant of the said
School District No. 39 of the Northwest
Territories; that I have paid the School
taxes assessed against me on the last re-
vised assessment roll of the District; that I
am not an alien or unfranchised Indian;
that I have not voted before at this election
and that I have not received any reward
either directly or indirectly, nor have I any
hope of receiving any reward for voting at
this time and place. So help me God."
Of which all persons interested are hereby
notified and are required to govern them-
selves accordingly.

J. H. FRASER,
Chairman of Trustees,
GEO. SMITH,
Trustee.
Dated at Regina this 21st day of July, 1886.

Bull For Sale.

ONE Grade Bull, "JERRY," aged 3 years
and 4 months, bred by James Kennedy,
5th, lately owned by Mr. A. Gordon. The
Bull may be seen on Sec. 32, T1P 17, R. 14.
THOMAS GILL ATKINSON,
Qu'Appelle, July 2, 1886.

—Fire crackers, rockets, Roman
candles, wheels, etc., for sale at
The Progress store.

THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY.

(Winnipeg Sun Correspondence.)

Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., July 16.—
During my trip down from the
ranch country a fellow traveler in-
formed me that should I desire to
enquire for myself into the farming
capabilities of the great Northwest
it would be well were I to confine
the limited time at my disposal to a
visit to Qu'Appelle and its neigh-
borhood, containing as it does many
large farms established either for
speculative or instructive purposes.
Accordingly I found myself, at the
early hour of two o'clock in the
morning, standing on the platform
of the depot at Qu'Appelle. The
cool morning breeze was most re-
freshing, and the grey dawn of
another approaching sultry day re-
vealed to my enquiring gaze the
most picturesque townsite situation
to be found in the long route from
Brandon to Calgary. Houses peep-
ed out from the dark green foliage
of the surrounding trees, while the
tall spires of the churches pointed
heavenwards, giving to the embryo
city that beauty of peace and rural
homeliness so rare in the broad
boundless prairie of the west.

The town of Qu'Appelle, or
rather city, for it is not the seat of a
bishopric—occupies a very central
position naturally, while the sur-
rounding wooded glades and shady
dells give it an unconquerable ad-
vantage over its prairie rival in its
adaptability for the site of a large
and flourishing town. Owing to
the former natural advantage, it
was selected by the military authori-
ties as the central depot of supplies
and the base of operations during
the late war on the Saskatchewan.
It is the terminus of the principal
mail routes and the line of travel
for all points north from Prince Al-
bert to the Arctic ocean. The prin-
cipal streets built on at present run
north from the line of railway and
contain some fine stores, printing
office (where that excellent sheet
the Progress is published), hotels,
and, besides churches and schools.
The churches represented are the
Episcopal, the Methodist, the Pres-
byterian and the Roman Catholic,
all of which have overflowing con-
gregations every Sunday, especially
the former, owing, I am told, to the
popularity of His Lordship the
Bishop of Qu'Appelle (the Rt. Rev.
Hon. A. Anson, D. D.). The prin-
cipal streets have all well-laid
plank sidewalks and taking it on
the whole the city of Qu'Appelle
presents to the mind of the incom-
ing stranger, that inward feeling
that it may be well enough now but
intends to be more ambitious by-
and-by.

MILLING.

The well-known milling firm of
McMillan Bros., Winnipeg, have a
fine roller mill of 150 barrels' capa-
city, together with a large elevator
erected at the extreme western
boundary of the city near the line
of railway. This mill was built
last year; a bonus of \$10,000 was
given in bonds by the municipality
of Qu'Appelle. It has been run-
ning since last fall, and lately day
and night to complete an Indian
Department contract. Being a fine
imposing structure it adds very
much to the appearance of the town.
Difficulty has been experienced in
obtaining a sufficient supply of
water from the well sunk by the
firm to run the mill. Seeing a
number of men working at the well
I enquired as to its capabilities to
furnish a sufficient supply of water
for engine purposes. I gleaned
that they had succeeded in deepening
the well to about 150 feet, and
that a supply could be relied on
now to run the engine for 24 hours
successively, the water obtained
being of good quality. On my
asking further questions regarding
the mill, one of the workmen em-

ployed at the well—whom the
foreman called the "major"—kindly
volunteered to conduct me over the
establishment, which was found to
be fitted up with all the latest im-
provements of roller process, the
quality of the wheat used appeared
of a fair average class, and the
article manufactured to be equal to
any in Manitoba; the grain used
was grown principally in the neigh-
borhood of Qu'Appelle, and al-
though more or less touched by
frost turned out good flour. During
the tour of inspection I was struck
from the first by the very superior
intelligence of my guide "the
Major." Curiosity led me to ques-
tion him regarding himself and his
antecedents.

"THE MAJOR"

is an Englishman from the best
farming district of the western
shires. His father was a very ex-
tensive farmer and breeder of dis-
tinction. "The Major," on his father's
estate, succeeded to a farm of
some 900 acres, which he farmed for
some years, introducing steam plow-
ing and other modern improvements.
It seems, according to the subse-
quent result, such in levations did
not tend much to fill "the Major's"
exchequer. "The Major" besides
the practical experience gained on
the family homestead, also had the
advantage—or as he says the dis-
advantage—of a course of studies at
Circusmaster Agricultural College,
under the able instructions of Prof.
Tanner. The theories imbibed at
the above institution according to
"the Major's" tale, did not help to
make farming profitable. A sad
family bereavement and a failure in
grain speculation during the Franco-
Prussian war tended to hasten what
"theory" had begun. "The Major"
was a volunteer in the Geneva Cross
Corps during that war, and was
specially employed to superintend
the buying and selection and after-
wards the distribution of the seed
grain so generously sent by the Lord
Mayor of London to the relief of
the French farmers after the evacu-
ation of France by the Prussians.
Coming to Manitoba a few years ago
he obtained employment with Brack-
et & Chute, the contractors for the
line west to Brandon, following the
construction of the railway west;
sometimes teaming, surveying in the
mountains or otherwise. "The Ma-
jor" settled down in the neigh-
borhood of Qu'Appelle, taking up land
near; losing it owing to his inabil-
ity to reside on the lands the re-
quired periods. During the inter-
view I was treated to a short lecture
on "Scientific farming as applied to
the Northwest." "The Major" de-
clared on the chemical qualities of
the soil, its silica being, as he as-
serts, in too great quantities to with-
stand the dryness of the present and
past few seasons; with a little more
moisture the land would produce
grain profitably, but not continu-
ously. Stock must in the future be
relied on, the large district further
south being better suited owing to
water and hay supply than the im-
mediate neighborhood of Qu'Appelle.

Down from the mill near the town

stands the

IMMIGRATION BUILDING,
situated alongside the railway track
near the station. It was recently
occupied as a barracks by a detach-
ment of B Battery, Canadian Ar-
tillery, under the command of Major
Short. The battery having been
quartered here since last fall, having
moved from Prince Albert to be near
the line of railway in case their
services would be needed in the
Blackfoot country, of which there
were grave rumors sometime ago.
They have been removed to Quebec,
as it seems their presence is no longer
required. Whether this is a move
in the right direction or not is a
question; however, to all appear-
ances, the Indians are quiet and may

remain so as long as the present
policy of big ratios is carried out.
Were immigration fast pouring into
the country the presence of a few
soldiers would give confidence to
the new arrivals regarding the pro-
tection of life and property. See-
ing on one corner of the building the
words "Dominion Immigration Of-
fice," I entered and found the gov-
ernment agent very willing and
anxious to afford any information
regarding the country that might be
required; it would appear that the
lack of immigrants requiring the
government accommodations arriv-
ing at this point since the opening
of the office has been very small in-
deed, and as to the future it remains
problematic; till lately there was
also an assistant in the office, who
was removed on the opening of the
season to Calgary, where it may be
surmised he has as little to do as he
apparently had here; however,
things may change before long as
there is talk of a line of railway
being opened from this point to the
coal fields near Wood Mountain.
Then immigrants wishing to locate
along the new line would be enabled
to secure good accommodation in the
sheds. The building has been found
to be very useful to the citizens of
Qu'Appelle in time past, whether as
temporary church for the various
denominations, assembly rooms for a
little recreation and in various other
ways, and from all accounts it would
seem that the only public use for
which it has been made available
has been as a temporary barracks
for a few troops.

DOMINION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

I found located a distance from the
sheds in a private building, why not
in the sheds—as there appears, even
with the occupation of the soldiers,
to be plenty of accommodation—
seems a mystery. The intelligence
officer, who is also an agent for other
land and loan companies, was very
anxious to do the services of his
office, either to settle me on Govern-
ment sections or sell lands improved
or unimproved belonging, I suppose,
to the land company or private in-
dividuals.

The St. Paul Globe is responsible
for the following:

"Canada is going to keep up the
fishery racket until she gets a down-
right good whalloping. The United
States Government has managed to
keep in good humor all along, and
has aimed to adjust the trouble
without further complications. But
the Canadian authorities are acting
toward our Government with an in-
solenace that no well bred nation is
going to stand very long. It is al-
most around to the 'fifty-four, forty
or fight' point now. The United
States is a very forbearing nation,
but it is not always going to be
snarled and snipped at. If it is
once provoked to lay its mailed
hand on Canada there will be no
Canada after that. The northern
boundary of the United States will
then be somewhere up in the neigh-
borhood of the north pole."

When the northern boundary of
the United States is "somewhere up
in the vicinity of the north pole,"
the eastern boundary of that glori-
ous country won't be anywhere to
speak of. If one small British
sloop, the "Alabama," was able to
virtually destroy the commerce of
the United States and drive its
shipping off the seas what could not
be a little conundrum which our
neighbors may make out at their
leisure.—Manitoba.

The total majority of the Union-
ists vote in the British elections is
272,682.

Lord Hartington will not unite
with any section of the Liberal
party that "relied on Parnellite
votes."

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At Tan Foonness Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.
Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance; single copies 5 cents.
The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week	One month	Three months	One year
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$35.00	\$100.00
Half column	5.00	10.00	25.00	60.00
Quarter column	2.50	5.00	12.50	30.00
Three inches	3.00	5.00	10.00	30.00
Two inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.
The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.
E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The Hon. Thomas White, the Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Government will arrive early this (Thursday) morning, accompanied by his family and remain a few hours. At ten o'clock he will drive to Elzeley farm, escorted by a procession to be formed of the citizens of the town in carriages. At the Sykes farm he will witness the workings of the steam plows, and partake of luncheon, after which he will proceed to Pasquaw's reserve, where there will be a big Indian pow-wow. From the reserve the party will drive to Fort Qu'Appelle. At the Fort Mr. T. W. Jackson, M. N. W. C., will entertain Hon. Mr. White and family. Tomorrow (Friday) a picnic will be held at the foot of Fishing Lakes, after which the party will go to Indian Head, and after visiting the Bell farm take the train for the east. The trip of the hon. gentleman cannot fail to result in much good to the country and we trust it will be enjoyed while he is gleaming information for the benefit of his department.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

We would direct the attention of the Hon. Thomas White, the Minister of the Interior, to the anxiety that exists among the settlers throughout the North-West in reference to the price of pre-emption. We do not favor the idea of a reduction in the price, pure and simple, but we do think that the pioneers who have had to contend with the bad seasons of the last three years and the difficulties attending the opening of a new country, should have some consideration shown them. To the settler who goes on with the improvement of his farm there should be a reduction on condition of additional cultivation, stock raising or tree planting. And in view of the failure of the crop this year, we think that there might be some relaxation in the homestead provisions of the land laws. For instance, there are men who are settled on farms who will not this year be repaid for labor expended and seed sown, to say nothing of obtaining sufficient from the crop to keep themselves and families. It will therefore be necessary for the bread winner to seek work elsewhere to keep starvation from the door. These should be allowed leave of absence for one, two or even three years, if required. This would prevent many from leaving the country altogether. But if their homesteads should be cancelled while they are absent, earning the means to support themselves and those dependent upon

them, they would never return. Many have put in one, two or three year's time and performed the duties faithfully, and their improvements are of a certain value, having cost time and money; to these it would be a manifest injustice to dispossess them if compelled by force of circumstances to leave to earn money.

There are some who have completed their homestead duties, but through failure of crops are unable to pay for their pre-emptions. These should be allowed time to procure the means to pay the price of the pre-emption. Allowing them with others the privilege of the conditional reduction in price. During the next year or two, the cancellation right of the government should be exercised very sparingly towards those who have put in at least one year's time on their homesteads. The office of the Government should be to foster the condition of the settlers, not to rob them, and it certainly would be robbery to confiscate the improvements of the settler under the conditions above cited. We believe the Hon. Minister of the Interior and the Government of which he is a member, will do all that is possible to meet the wishes of the settlers under the circumstances.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Sir John A. Macdonald has arrived at Victoria the capital of British Columbia.

Our readers will regret to learn that His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney is seriously ill.

The editor of the Leader reminds us that we have been indebted to the "courtesy of the Leader." Come to think of it we have, and we now publicly and humbly crave the pardon of the Leader, far not having proclaimed it on the homestead. We will not be so forgetful in the future, but try to remember the self-esteem that permeates its egotistical little soul.

The Leader tries to make light of our strictures of last week in reference to the mismanagement of the committee, or rather part of it, which had charge of the demonstration to Sir John A. Macdonald. It says, "Life will hardly be worth having in the Northwest, if we should all become sensitive to soreness on the point of dignity." Simple dignity must always stand in the background before such egotistical officiousness and unexampled cheek as is possessed by the editor of the little weekly published at Regina. The Leader does not attempt to explain what we called "the worst feature of the program," the presentation of the Conservative address when it was distinctly understood that the demonstration was to be non-political. It wisely refrains from touching that "sore spot."

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Sir John is perhaps the greatest living illustration of the truth of Dr. Johnson's cynical remark that "much can be made of a Scotchman, if caught young." Fortunately for Canada it caught its present chief, "young." Our veteran Premier is the eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, Esq. of Kingston. Sir John was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on January 11th, 1815, and is now, therefore, in the seventy-second year of his age. His father emigrated to Kingston, Ontario, when Sir John was but six years of age. There the future Premier received his education at the Royal Grammar School, taught by Dr. Wilson, fellow of Oxford. Even at school, as many of his classmates have testified, he gave indications of the abilities which have since enabled him to render such signal service to his country, and which have won for him almost world-wide distinction. He was an indefatigable reader, and early acquired a vast store of general information, which a memory of remarkable retentiveness has since made of great service to him. When but fifteen years of age he left school to commence the study of law. This he prosecuted faithfully

and vigorously under George McKenzie, a barrister in large practice at Kingston. When a little over twenty-one years of age he was called to the bar. He almost immediately succeeded to the practice of Mr. McKenzie, who had been removed by death shortly before. Under Sir John's management this practice speedily became one of the largest in the country. While still a very young man, only twenty-four years of age, he greatly distinguished himself in the defence of "General" Von Schultz, a noted American sympathizer in the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38, who forfeited his life by the part which he had taken in the attempt to revolutionize Canada. The young lawyer's conduct in that case led observers to foretell for him the brilliant career which he has since run. Sir John early became a great favorite with the bar as well as with the public, his good nature and affable manners winning for him friends on all sides. He was retained on all cases of importance, many public institutions securing the benefit of his counsel. Sir John early turned his attention to politics. In 1844 he was elected member for Kingston in the second Parliament of United Canada. His election affords proof of the estimation in which he was held by the people of Kingston. As soon as he came forward his success was regarded as certain and his return was enthusiastically greeted. From the date of his first election he has been almost constantly in office in Canada. He was a member of the executive council of Canada from September 11, 1854, to July 29, 1858; from Aug. 6, of the same year, to May 23, 1862; from March 30, 1864, until the Union, in the Tache-Macdonald and the Bellean-Macdonald Administrations. He was, during these several years, Receiver General from May 21 to December 7, 1847; Commissioner of Crown Lands from the latter date to March 10, 1848; Attorney-General for Upper Canada from Sept. 11, 1854, to July 29, 1858, when, as Prime Minister, he and his cabinet resigned, being defeated on the seat-of-government question. On August 6 of the same year he returned to office as Postmaster-General, but resigned that office the following day, being re-appointed Attorney-General of Upper Canada, a position which he continued to hold until the defeat of the Administration on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862, at which he and his colleagues once more retired from office. He and Sir George E. Cartier led the Opposition in the Assembly till the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald, Dorion Government, when the Tache-Macdonald Government was formed on March 30, 1864, and he returned to the office of Attorney-General, and was Government leader in the Assembly from that date until the union of the British American Provinces in 1867. While Attorney-General he also held the office of Minister of Militia affairs from January to May, 1862, and from August, 1865, until the union two years later. He was offered the position of Prime Minister in 1865, on the death of Sir E. P. Tache, then holding that office, but generously waived his claim in favor of N. F. Bellean. Sir John has performed many important duties as delegate to Britain and other countries. In 1864 he was a member of the conference held at Charlottetown for the purpose of effecting a union of the Maritime Provinces. He was delegate to that which succeeded it at Quebec, in the same year, to arrange a basis of union of the British American colonies. He was chairman of the London, England, Colonial Conference in 1866-7, when the Act of Union, known as the British North American Act, was passed by the Imperial Parliament. When the new constitution took effect on July 1, 1867, he was invited to form the first Government for the Dominion of Canada. He accepted the trust, was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, holding office until the resignation of his Government on the Pacific charges in 1873. Two years prior to that date he was selected as one of Her Majesty's five joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to act in conjunction

with five Commissioners named by the President of the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims and of matters in dispute between the two countries. The labors of the Commissioners resulted in the treaty of Washington, which was signed on May 8, 1871. Sir John was appointed a member of her Majesty's Privy Council in July, 1872, his case being the first in which that distinguished honor was conferred on a colonial statesman. He was unanimously elected leader of the Canadian Liberal Conservative Opposition on November 6, 1873. He sat for Kingston in the Canadian Assembly from November, 1844 until the Union, and was returned for the same seat in the House of Commons at the general elections in 1867, 1872 and 1874. He was assented on petition November 21, 1874, and re-elected on December 9, of the same year. He again became Prime Minister of the Dominion, the position which he still holds, on the defeat of the Mackenzie Government in 1878. During the many years that Sir John has been a member of Parliament he has carried through a large number of important measures besides the Confederation of British North America and the ratification of the Washington Treaty before alluded to. Among these may be mentioned the secularization of the clergy reserves, the improvement of the criminal laws, the promotion of public instruction, the consolidation of the statutes, the extension of the Canadian Municipal System, the reorganization of the militia, the settlement of the seat of Government, the question of the establishment of direct steam mail communication with Europe, the establishment of additional penitentiaries, lunatic asylums and reformatory prisons, the providing of internal economy of the House of Commons, the reorganization of the Civil Service on a permanent basis, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the enlargement of the canals, the enactment of equitable and stringent election laws and the extension and consolidation of the Dominion. Above all things Sir John must be given credit for the commencement, construction and completion of the C. P. R. To him this country owes its development. Had it not been for him the Northwest would still be the "Great Lone Land." His confidence in our capabilities, his energy and enterprise led him to stake all on inducing the Dominion to acquire and develop this country. Sir John may well congratulate himself today as he looks about him on the result of his patriotic sagacity and foresight. Sir John is General Canadian representative of the Grand Lodge of Ancient and Accepted Masons, of England, and holds the rank of Past Grand Senior Warden of the Order in Canada. He received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford University in 1865, and held the title of LL. D. from Queen's University, Kingston, and D. C. L. from Trinity College, of Toronto. He was created Knight Commander of the Bath by Her Majesty in 1867, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella Catholica of Spain in January, 1872. He received his crowning honor at hands of the Queen some two years ago, when he was made a civil member of the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, a distinction which has been conferred on no other colonist, and has been reserved exclusively for these imperial statesmen who have rendered the most distinguished services to the Empire. Sir John was first married, in 1840, to Isabella, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, Esq. of Dalnaveir, Scotland; she dying in 1856, he married in 1867, Susan Agnes, daughter of Hon. T. J. Bernard, a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for the Island of Jamaica. This estimable lady, so well known to all Canadians, and so deservedly popular wherever she is known, accompanies Sir John on his present trip and will doubtless enjoy keenly the welcome which her distinguished Canadian husband will receive throughout the vast country which owes its development and advancement to him.

SALISBURY'S PLANS.

London, July 24.—The Marquis of Salisbury arrived in London from France yesterday. He was met by great crowds who welcomed him with hearty cheers. Salisbury called upon Lord Hartington this morning and held an hour's conference with him. Hartington promised Salisbury friendly support, but declined to join the Conservative Government. Lord Randolph Churchill subsequently held a conference with Lord Salisbury at 11:30 started for Osborne to receive the Queen's command to form a government.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press special cable: Salisbury goes to Osborne with a provisional for a cabinet purely Conservative, except the Duke of Argyll is to be tendered the Presidency of the Council. Goschen's place in the Ministry has not yet been allotted. Salisbury is anxious to make the Government strong in respect to the leaders in the House of Commons. He wishes Sir Richard Assheton-Cross and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to accept peerages, thus disposing of those prominent, but altogether popular members of the party, so as to enable the offices which would naturally fall to them to be given to moderate Liberals. It is understood Goschen's full adhesion to the Conservative premier is conditional upon being given the leadership of the Government in the Commons, replacing Hicks-Beach. Besides necessities growing out of the peculiar relations of the parties there are no other reasons why care must be taken to obtain strong material for the Cabinet. Salisbury's health is so poor that it will be absolutely necessary for him to be relieved of all but the most general direction of affairs. His whole physical aspect contradicts the report of his recovery. Last night's conference with Hartington resulted in an agreement that there shall be no attempt to force upon the Government Hartington's ideas in regard to Irish Government. The plan proposed by Salisbury for the last Parliament before the Conservative Government was forced to retire is a simple measure, consisting chiefly of the formation of county boards in England, Ireland and Scotland, having full powers of local administration, but without legislative functions. This will be revived. The entente cordiale between Salisbury and Hartington further includes a stringent application of ordering law in an effort to suppress boycotting. But should the existing law prove inefficient the Unionists will support an application to Parliament for the addition of coercion features. It is regarded probable that the Marquis of Lorne will be Viceroy of Ireland. Lord Ashbourne, who now directs the Irish policy of Salisbury, opposes the nomination of the Duke of Abercorn, because of that nobleman's advocacy of the principle of land purchase, but he advocates the removal of the Prince of Saxe-Wegmer from the command of the forces of Ireland, and his replacement by Lord Wolsely.

London, July 25.—Lord Salisbury was cordially received by the Queen at Osborne. It is reported that Her Majesty has made a direct personal appeal to Lord Hartington and other Whigs to join the new ministry. Lord Hartington ended a conference held yesterday evening at the office of the Liberal Unionist Association, at which he announced his rejection of Lord Salisbury's overtures. The announcement was applauded by the meeting. Today a Queen's messenger arrived at Devonshire House bringing special despatches from the Queen to Lord Hartington, who afterward held a consultation with the Earl of Derby. Lord Salisbury will return from Osborne to-morrow. He has asked Lord Hartington and the Earl of Derby to meet him. There is intense excitement in the clubs over the prospect of royal interference in the cause of a coalition ministry.

Canada has made three more seizures of American fishing vessels and as yet nothing has been heard from the American navy. Can it have been among the seized?—St. Paul Globe.

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Single and Double Rigs for Hire.

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QU'APPELLE STATION.

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Call and Examine our Stock consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishings, Boots & Shoes,

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Our Stock is now complete in the above Lines, and our Prices will compare favorably with any other house in the North-West.

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Two Cars of First Class Furniture!

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THE WASHAWOMAN'S FRIEND.

In a very humble cot,
In a rather quiet spot,
In the ends and in the soap
Worked a woman, full of hope;
Working, singing, all alone,
In a sort of undertone:
"With a Saviour for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

Sometimes happening along
I had heard the semi-song,
And I often used to smile
More in sympathy than in glee;
But I never said a word
In regard to what I heard.
As she sang about her friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Not in sorrow nor in gloom
Working all day long as she;
As her children three or four
Played around her on the floor;
But in monotonous song
She was humming all day long:
"With a Saviour for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

It is a song I do not sing,
For I scarce believe a thing
Of the stories that are told
Of the miracles of old;
But I know that her belief
Is the anodyne of grief,
And will always be a friend
That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she
Just as poor as poor could be,
But her spirits always rose
Like the bubbles in the soap,
And though widowed and alone,
Cheered her with the monotone,
Of a Saviour and a friend
Who will keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub,
On the washboard in the tub,
While the baby sopped in suds,
Belled and tumbled in the duds;
Or was paddling in the pools
With old scissors stuck in spoils;
She still humming the friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human needs
Have their root in human needs;
And I would not wish to strip
From that washerwoman's lip
Any song that she can sing,
Any hope that soaps can bring;
For the woman has a friend
Who will keep her to the end.

Eugene F. Ware.

ORDINANCE TO ENFORCE THE DESTROYING OF NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:

1. Every owner or occupier of land shall cause to be cut down, or otherwise destroyed, all noxious weeds growing thereon, so often in each year as is necessary to prevent them going to seed, and if any owner or occupier allows noxious weeds to grow and the seed to ripen so as to cause or allow the spread thereof, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than (\$10 00) ten dollars, nor more than (\$25 00) Twenty-five Dollars for every such offence.

2. Roadmasters in any Municipality shall see that the provisions above are carried out within their highway divisions, by causing to be cut down or destroyed, all noxious weeds growing on the highways or road allowances within their divisions.

3. Every Roadmaster shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any land within his division, where noxious weeds are growing, and in danger of going to seed, requiring him to cause them to be cut down or destroyed within five days from the service of notice. In case the owner or occupier refuses or neglects to cut down or destroy them within that period, he shall be liable to the penalty above provided, and to a further penalty of (\$5 00) Five Dollars per day for every day on which he neglects to comply with the notice, and the Roadmaster shall forthwith enter upon the land and shall cause such noxious weeds to be cut down, and he shall not be liable to be sued in any action of trespass therefor. When noxious weeds are growing on non-resident lands it shall be the duty of the Roadmaster to enter upon the lands and cause them to be cut down, without his being liable to be sued in any action or trespass therefor.

4. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of any Municipality in which Railway property is situated, to give notice in writing to any station master of the Railway, resident in or close to the Municipality, requiring him to cause all noxious weeds growing upon the property of the Railway Company, within the limits of the Municipality, to be cut down and destroyed, as provided for in the case of other owners or occupiers of land. In case the station master refuses or neglects to have the noxious weeds cut down and destroyed

within five days from the service of the notice, the Roadmaster shall proceed against the station master as if he were the owner of the property, and in the same manner as above provided.

5. Every Roadmaster shall keep an accurate account of expenses incurred in carrying out the above provisions with respect to each parcel of land entered upon therefor, and shall deliver a statement of the expenses, verified by oath, to the owner or occupier of resident lands, requiring him to pay the amount. In case the owner or occupier refuses or neglects to pay the amount to the Roadmaster within fifteen days after application, the claim shall be presented to the Council of the Municipality in which the expense was incurred, and the Council is authorized and required to audit and allow the claim, and order it to be paid from the funds of the Municipality. The Roadmaster shall also present to the Council a similar statement of expenses incurred by him in carrying out the provisions of the law upon non-resident lands, or the lands of any Railway Company, and the Council is authorized and empowered to audit and allow the same in like manner. If any owner or occupier of land, liable under these provisions, deems an account excessive, an appeal may be had to the Council within fifteen days after delivery of account, and the Council shall determine the dispute. The Council shall cause all such sums to have been paid under these provisions to be severally levied on the lands described in the statement of the Roadmaster, to be collected in the same manner as other taxes, and when collected they shall be paid into the Treasury of the Municipality to reimburse the outlay therefrom.

6. Any person who vents for seed purposes, grain, grass or other seed among which there is any seed of wild mustard, cockle, Canada thistles and wild oats, shall be liable to a fine of not less than (\$10 00) Ten Dollars nor more than (\$100 00) One Hundred Dollars.

7. Every Roadmaster who refuses or neglects to discharge the duties imposed on him by this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not less than (\$10 00) Ten Dollars, nor more than (\$100 00) One Hundred Dollars.

Secretary Bayard informs the New England fishermen that he is looking after their interests. But he also tells them that all this trouble could have been avoided had Congress appointed a Commission as suggested by the Administration. That suggestion was made by statesmen alive to the interests of the country, and well aware of the difficulties connected with the dispute. It was opposed by demagogues and self-seekers who imagine that Canadians would eat humble pie and bear without murmur all indignities that Americans could heap upon them. Our neighbors are doing that which Americans would do under similar circumstances. They are determined to stand up for their rights; and it is just announced that the Home Government endorses their attitude. There has been no ignominious back-down upon the part of the Canadian Government. The treaty of 1818 defines their position to a nicety, and until another arrangement is made they can do nothing less than stand by it. Secretary Bayard clearly sees that a Commission will have to be appointed ultimately to settle the question on a mutually satisfactory basis. He finds the British Government in accord with the Canadian Administration and the continued seizure of vessels assures him that the policy entered upon at the commencement of the fishing season is to prevail until the representatives of the two countries meet to adjust affairs. And he also knows that in the settlement of the question Canadian opinion will almost entirely govern the action of the British Government. That much is as good settled and the American newspapers that sneer at Canada and protest that she should not be considered as a party in the case can put Lord Rosbery's recent declaration in their pipes and smoke it.—Canadian American

A HOME-MADE BAROMETER.

The following though old to some may be new to others, and will enable the latter to make a simple barometer for themselves: Two drachms of camphor, half-drachm of pure saltpetre, half-drachm of muriatic acid of ammonia, and two ounces of proof spirits, in a glass tube or a narrow phial, will make a very good weather guide. In dry weather the solution will remain clear. On the approach of change, minute stars will rise up in the liquid, while stormy weather will be indicated by the very disturbed condition of the chemical combination.—The Weather Journal.

BABY TALK.

Mr. Burdette, the humorist, has been delivering a serious lecture, in which he says: "You don't want to teach the baby grammar, and you don't want him to speak good English. You want him to be a baby, and you want to encourage him to indulge in baby talk. He will have trouble enough with the English language and all the appurtenances thereto appertaining by and by."

A great many people are of the same opinion as Mr. Burdette. They think the English language is altogether too hard for little children, and so they try to teach them a language of their own invention, in which every word terminates with an "e," and every other word is crippled or deformed. Perhaps this improvised language is more easy to acquire than the English, but a baby's mind is particularly well adapted to the acquisition of language, and he will learn to speak the language that is spoken to him. Any language learned afterward will present the same difficulties to him as a foreign one. He will, as Mr. Burdette says, have trouble enough with the English language and by and by. But why? Because it is not his mother tongue. It is not the language which his mother talks to him while he is a baby. Talk French to the baby and he will learn to speak French; talk baby talk and he will learn to speak that; talk good English and the English language will never present many difficulties to him when he grows older.

Mr. Burdette heard a little four-year-old pointing at him, say, "Mamma, of whom is that gentleman speaking?" and that is what he says about it: "For little prig! My heart bled for him. That afternoon I took the boy down by the target and taught him to say: 'Mamma, what is dot man speaking to you about?' and reconstructed his general grammar on the same easy basis."

It was not priggish for this little boy to talk good English. It was natural to him for his mother talked to him so, but Mr. Burdette made him a prig by teaching him to be ashamed of his mother tongue.

Good English comes awkwardly from unaccustomed lips, but to those who have talked it from childhood it is natural, easy and graceful. Talk English to the babies.

A proclamation has been published granting amnesty to persons connected with the North-west rebellion, except those who may have committed homicide, otherwise than in actual conflict, and all forfeitures of lands, goods and chattels which have been incurred by reason of any such crimes, are remitted. Hon. Mr. Thompson, minister of Justice being interviewed said that this would apply to Gabriel Dumont and Dumas, who are free to return at once. The forfeiture of their lands is remitted. He added that the proclamation does not apply to Big Bear and three other Indians now in Stony Mountain. He thought the time had not yet arrived to give them their liberty in view of their complicity in the Frog Lake massacre. The warrant for the release of Gagnet and Monk has been issued.

The gophers have been playing sad havoc—why do not the farmers get up weasels, muzzles them and go out with a few dogs. The gophers must go.

St. John, N. B. Sun: The noisy Gloucester Captain has been heard from again. He is coming to the coast in considerable numbers, he says, and he would like to see the cruiser which will prevent his fishing inside the limit. He has guns and he will shoot any Canuck who comes near him. The esteemed fisherman should not talk in this wise. Because when the cruiser comes he will surrender, and will say that he had a sick man on board, and that he was only trying to see his grandmother, and that his deck wanted caulking, and that his deck water and was on his way to the Custom House. He will also state that he didn't know it was wrong to fish within the limit, that his little all is on board his craft, and that he is a Nova Scotian and consequently a Canuck. All his friends and fellow-countrymen will say that the poor man has been persecuted on account of his simplicity, and that nobody wants our fish anyway, and that the Canadians are biting off their noses to spite their faces.

The Queen intends to create three royal dukedoms to signalize the celebration of her jubilee. The princes selected for this honor are Prince Albert Victor, Prince Christian and Prince Henry of Battenburg.

The Northwest Central Railway charter has been issued to Senator Clemow's company. The directors are Senator Clemow, C. T. Rate, A. Charlebois, W. Allen and Capt. Murray. The company contract to pay off all debts actually due for work done and materials supplied in connection with the grading already done, and agreed to have the first fifty miles completed by the first of December.

Smallpox has been entirely stamped out in the district of Donald, N. W. T., and of the Selkirk.

OUR TERMS.

We have placed our yearly subscription at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR, with the object of enforcing advance payment. We can much better afford to publish a paper at that price when we know that every paper going out is paid for, than if we took the chances of collecting accounts at a higher figure. Besides we will thus speedily secure a larger circulation, which will enhance the value of our advertising columns. So dear reader send us your name and a dollar, and get your neighbor to subscribe, and you will obtain full value for your money in interesting reading.

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23 22	Rat Portage	3 30
5 10	Ignace	21 20
8 45	Savanne	18 50
E 11 45 AR	Pt. Arthur	LV 15 10
GOING WEST		GOING EAST
A 9 40 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 17 10
11 48	Portage la Prairie	15 05
13 50	Carberry	12 50
15 10	Brandon	11 35
17 27	Virdia	9 42
18 15	Elkhorn	9 03
18 49	Elmora	8 30
19 15	Mosمون	8 11
19 46	Weyburn	7 35
20 20	Whitecourt	7 03
20 50	Broadview	6 50
21 20	Oakshola	4 40
21 50	Grenfell	4 20
22 26	Sourmery	4 00
22 58	Wolsley	3 38
23 17	Sintulda	3 15
23 45	Indian Head	2 48
24 16	Qu'Appelle	2 17
24 49	McLean	1 55
25 04	Balgone	1 30
25 22	Pilot Minto	1 13
25 45	Regina	25 50
26 25	Grand Coulee	24 25
26 45	Pouce	24 00
1 05	Belle Plain	23 40
1 30	Pasqua	23 15
A 1 50 AR		LV A 22 55
D 2 20 LV	Moose Jaw	AR C 22 55
6 20	Swift Current	17 55
11 10	Maple Creek	14 05
14 05	Medicine Hat	11 05
20 15	Gleichen	5 30
21 10	Calgary	5 00
2 10	Canmore	25 50
3 08	Banff	23 18
E 9 50 AR	Donald	DE B 17 10
GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH
A 9 55 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 17 35
12 20	Donnison City	14 50
A 12 45 AR	Emerald	LV A 14 25
GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH
G 16 20 LV	Winnipeg	AR F 9 50
G 18 50 AR	West Selkirk	LV F 7 50
GOING WEST		GOING EAST
G 10 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 00
10 50	Stony Mountain	14 00
G 11 15 AR	Stonewall	LV G 13 50
GOING S W		GOING N E
F 11 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 15
12 10	Headingley	14 20
12 10 15 40	Morris	14 20 15 45
13 05 14 35	Rosenfeldt	13 40 15 10
13 20 14 55	Greta	15 35 15 50
13 30 15 25	Morden	12 00 9 35
15 00 20 45	Manitou	LV 11 00 8 30
16 15 10 30	Pilot Mound	AR 10 55 14 30
16 40 10 55	Crystal City	9 35 12 40
17 20 12 15	Cartwright	8 30 11 00
18 50 14 00	Killarney	7 30 9 30
19 20 15 45	Bellefleur	LV 6 30 8 00

REFERENCES:

A, daily, B, daily except Tuesday, C, daily except Wednesday, D, daily except Thursday, E, daily except Friday, F, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, G, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

LAST MONTAGUE PARLOUR SLEEPING CARS ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

Trains East of Brandon run on Central Standard Time. Between Brandon and Comstock on Mountain Standard Time.

W. C. VANHOENE, Vice-Pres.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen.-Supt.

ROBERT KERR,

General Passenger Agent.

THE SECOND VANCOUVER FIRE.

Mr. W. Dufour arrived from Vancouver today. He describes the fears and anxiety of the people there yesterday as something wonderful. The destruction of the city was threatened from the C. P. R. Co.'s property, where fires were burning during the day in big heaps. A fire broke out about two o'clock which at three had increased to a hurricane. The smoke was so dense that nothing could be seen at a short distance of a few yards. Mayor McLean was most active in his endeavors to save the city from utter destruction. He appealed personally to many men who appeared to be indifferent to the impending fate of the city. His appeals were not in vain, for hundreds of willing hands then turned in with right good will, and through superhuman efforts a disaster even more serious than that of the 13th of June last was averted. Mr. Dufour is loud in his praise of many gentlemen who rendered heroic services, prominent amongst whom were Mr. L. A. Hamilton and Chief Stewart. At 5 o'clock all apparent danger was over, but in a short time thereafter another gale broke out equally as strong and threatening as the one of a few hours previous. Renewed energy was then necessary as inflammable matter was within a few rods of where danger was inevitable. A strong service of men with buckets however, quelled the flames in a short time. Quiet and confidence were speedily restored and business resumed its usual tenor. Buildings are still going up in every direction. There is abundance of work for all who are willing and desirous to work, and at good wages. The people are in good spirits and think that yesterday's threat will be the last to trouble them for some time. Protective measures are to be taken at once against another visitation of the fire fiend.—Victoria Times.

ANALYST TO MEDICINE.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of teething? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Disentery and Bowel Complaints, soothes the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Directory.

ANGELIC CHURCH.
ST. PETERS, QU'APPELLE.
Sunday Services, 11 and 12 o'clock (7 p.m.) every Sunday. Holy Communion once a fortnight. Sunday School at half-past 11 o'clock (2:30 p.m.). Week days and Saint's days as announced.

COLLEGE CHURCH.
Holy Communion, 8 o'clock every fortnight. Daily Morning and Evening prayer. ST. CHARLES CHURCH.
Service at 11:30 o'clock every 2nd Sunday. Service at 11 o'clock every 2nd Sunday.

CELESTY.
Rev. W. E. Brown.
Notices of Baptisms, Marriages, or Funerals may be addressed to the College, or to Leslie Gordon Esq. (churchwarden).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. A. Hamilton, R. A., QU'APPELLE.
Services every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock, (7 p.m.). Bible class meets at 15 30 o'clock, (2:30 p.m.).

INDIAN HEAD.
Services at Indian Head once every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.) alternately.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. A. Andrews, QU'APPELLE.
Service every Sunday evening 10 o'clock (7 p.m.). Sunday School at half-past 11 o'clock (2:30 p.m.). Class meeting every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 12 o'clock (7:30 p.m.).

PROSPERITY.
Service every Sunday afternoon at 15 o'clock, (3 o'clock).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. L. Leblond, O. M. I., QU'APPELLE.
Service every alternate Sunday in the Immaculate Conception at 10:30 o'clock.

ROYAL TEMPLES.
at ANNEVILLE and WILLOW.
Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.).
Sisters' Meeting, S. C. J. W. Peters, Pres. MASONIC.
at QU'APPELLE house.
Regular meetings on the Tuesday on or before full moon, at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.).
J. W. Peters, W. M., G. B. Murphy, Sec.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested the wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 119 Force's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, PAINTER.

HOUSE SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING, GRADING, Glazing, Paperhanging, Kalamining, &c.

All work neatly and promptly executed.

Office, Walsh St. Qu'Appelle.

Dominica Lime Fruit Juice.

PURE, FRUITY, UNDILUTED,

Wholesome, Purifies the Blood, Refreshing, An agreeable Tonic.

Cooling, Just the drink for warm weather.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists in pints and quarts.

Refined expressly for LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.

WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL

Probably all of our readers have occasion to use a Dictionary every day. In some cases words cannot be correctly spelled; in others, the pronunciation is difficult; while in still other cases the meaning is not understood. This is true not only of children and of the uneducated, but of many of the more intelligent as well; and every one who attempts to do without Webster's Practical Dictionary is sure to be without one-half of his opportunities for intellectual improvement.

Webster's Practical is an entirely new work by the editors and publishers Webster's Unabridged and contains more than twice the amount of matter and illustrations ever before offered for the price.

It has the largest and most complete factory in the Dominion—100,000.

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If U want a Sewing Machine, Organ or Piano, consult

JAMES WEIDMAN, Agent.

OUR FAMILY EXISTING MACHINES.

Recognized to be the BEST FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE IN USE.

A few of the many articles that can be made on our Family Machine are Underclothes, Drawers, Mitts, Hose, Gloves, Caps, Collars, Ties—all these can be made any size.

OUR HIGHER IS PERFECTION. Make the best Rib Stock with one and one, one and two, one and three, etc., perfect in elasticity, beautiful in appearance, more durable and perfect than Hand Knitting.

Our Machines make the only perfect seamless full fashioned.

HOSIERY IN THE WORLD.

With more articles than the 100,000 in the article, Knits the coarsest Farmer's Yarn, Cotton, Silk, or Thread.

Blind girls can knit and finish one dozen pairs of Socks in one day; and \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 can be made in one day.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Testimonials from the Illinois.

CREELMAN BROS., GEORGETOWN, ONT.

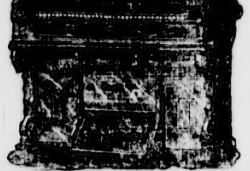
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Executed at the office of

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co.



Has the largest and most complete factory in the Dominion—100,000.

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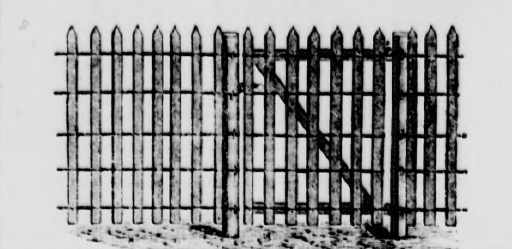
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PICKET WIRE FENCE



Price List Per Rod at the Factory, TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURED IN ROLLS FROM TWO TO SIX RODS READY FOR SHIPMENT.

3 feet, 3 Double Strands Wire	per rod \$	65
3 " 4 " " "	"	75
3 " 5 " " "	"	70
3 " 6 " " "	"	80
4 " 4 " " "	"	85
4 " 5 " " "	"	95
4 " 6 " " "	"	90
4 " 7 " " "	"	100
Painted	per rod extra	15
Pointed	"	10

DRESSED PICKETS.—

3 feet, 3 Double Strand Wire	per rod \$	10
3 " 4 " " "	"	120
3 " 5 " " "	"	120
3 " 6 " " "	"	130
4 " 4 " " "	"	150
4 " 5 " " "	"	140
4 " 6 " " "	"	180
Painted	per rod extra	25
Pointed	"	10
Best Steel Fencing Staples	per lb.	08

The Dressed Pickets are used for Lawns and Front Fencing, etc., and has a very neat appearance.

N. B.—We have made arrangements with the C. F. R. for a special low rate for freight on our fence.

Address all communications to

F. GRUNDY.

GENERAL AGENT FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, ROOM 19, 31 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Mr Grundy is about having a shipment of this Fencing sent up, and is prepared to receive orders.

READING MATTER.

New Books Just Received, The Lovell & English Libraries HYMNS, ANCIENT & MODERN.

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, PRESBYTERIAN HYMN BOOKS.

ALBUMS, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., CASH BOXES.

BLANK FORMS, &c., CAN BE HAD AT

THE | PROGRESS | STORE.

STATIONERY.

The Stock at

The Progress Store

Will be found to contain almost everything required in the above line.

The Stock was selected with the view of meeting all the wants of the public at the most reasonable prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT THE PROGRESS STORE.

We will sell school requisites of all kinds at

Prices that Defy Competition

From other Towns.

THE PROGRESS STORE

[Will be found to contain a well selected stock of

BOOKS STATIONERY

FANCY GOODS,

Which we will sell at the

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

THE NEW RAYMOND

THE FAVORITE

SEWING-MACHINE

FOR FAMILY USE.

HIGH ARM-HIGH FINISH.

Easy, Silent, Durable.

All the "Favorite" Sewing Machines

Automatic Bobbin Winder

CHAS. RAYMOND,

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

THE Toronto Weekly Mail

THE MAIL

The great organ of the Conservative party of Canada, is recognized as a newspaper unsurpassed in all the requirements of a first-class newspaper. The Weekly Edition contains all the news of the week, both home and foreign, a story page, an agricultural page, a family page, etc. It is unsurpassed as an entertaining, pure and trustworthy general family newspaper. Our special clubbing terms bring it within the reach of all. Address:

THE MAIL,

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

SPECIAL OFFER

To all subscribers to THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS who desire it, we will furnish the WEEKLY MAIL for one year for 75 cents, making the price of both papers only \$1.75 for one year. An arrangement with the publishers enables us to do this. Take advantage of this chance.

THE MAIL,

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

SPECIAL OFFER

QU'APPELLE.

—Cricket is all the rage now.
—The frame of Mr. H. A. Asford's new house is up.
—The foundation of Mr. J. P. Beauchamp's new house is laid.
—Mr. R. H. Kenning, Inland Revenue Collector, was in town this week.

—Edgeley matter received just as we were going to press, but too late for insertion.

—Mr. R. Dundas Strong, our genial lawyer has been appointed a notary public for the Northwest Territories.

—The Quarterly Board of the Methodist church of this circuit met on Tuesday evening last in the church here.

—The foundation of the new Catholic Church has been laid and the work of erection will be proceeded with immediately.

—Our cricket club is practicing to get up a match game with some other town if they will play. "All parties interested will govern themselves accordingly."

—Mr. C. Shields, Assistant Superintendent of the Regina section of the C. P. R. was driven yesterday to the Fort by our station agent, Mr. E. W. Warner.

—The event of today (Thursday) will be the visit of the Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior. The PROGRESS was issued yesterday afternoon to give the program of his trip through the country from here.

—Rev. A. Andrews, accompanied by Mrs. Andrews and Mr. Littlehales started yesterday for Prince Albert. Rev. Mr. Andrews is the Superintendent of this Methodist district, and his trip is to organize the work at Prince Albert, Battleford and Saskatoon.

—It is some consolation to know that the drought is not the cause of all the injury to the crop. Those farmers who took the trouble to kill off their gophers will have part of a crop; others who did not will have nothing. Exterminate the gophers; it is easy and effectual to use the strychnine as described in a former issue of THE PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS:

SIR,—Rumors are afloat for the organization of a Brass Band. Such an institution would be a good one; there is plenty of material in Qu'Appelle to supply the want. It is to be hoped an effort will be made for its organization and let us have something to cheer our town. Keep the ball rolling until the project is accomplished and by all means let us have a Band.

EX-B.B.

INDIAN HEAD.

—The Bell farm has started full force of cutting wheat. It is fully ripe, and the sample is equal if not better than any heretofore grown in this section. There are some fields which it will not pay to reap, but the crop on the Bell farm is fully two-thirds and likely a little more. One field of six hundred acres is excellent and estimated by competent judges to yield 30 to 35 bushels per acre. The McKay Farming Co. also have over 1,500 acres which will yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, which they begin cutting to-day. Oats which were sown late are in good condition and likely to yield well. Barley is short in the straw, but promises an excellent yield.

Mantoloking: According to a Maine paper the awe which American fishermen feel for the officers of Canadian cruisers is not profiting in its effects. Here, it says, is the story told by the skipper of one of the fast-post sailing fishermen, which were driven from St. George by the cruiser Middleton: "Not wishing to have trouble with the Dominion Government we all set sail, and blowing our flag horns in division of the General Middleton, we started for the American shore." "This was just about as prudent and as wise as the conduct of the crew of the runs away from a gun, and we can be said to fight, calling back names."

COUNCIL MINUTES.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Members all present. Accounts from the Winnipeg Free Press and O'Loughlin Bros.

The Finance Committee report that as there are a number of bills standing against this Municipality now due amounting to \$100, we recommend that the sum of \$150 be borrowed to pay said bills.

Finance Committee also presented estimate of expenditure for the year 1886, amounting to \$2,437.00. At the request of the Committee on Roads and Bridges four steel scrapers were ordered from J. Doolittle at \$13.00 each. The sum of \$30.00 was asked to supply lumber and putting up and repairing culverts.

Moved by Davidson and Wright that the Council borrow the sum of \$150.00. Carried.

Moved by Thomson and Davidson that the Chairman, A. M. McLane be requested by this Council to withdraw his resignation tendered May 8th, 1886. Carried.

Moved by Davidson and Craig that the communication of G. H. V. Bulyea and F. Goodwin re School rate be laid over till next regular meeting of Council. Carried.

The accounts of O'Loughlin Bros., amounting to \$6.50, and of the Free Press amounting to \$4.20, were ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Education, Health and Charity report that there is a large amount of nuisance highly detrimental to the health of the town and much of the same that has been dumped in such places as must be a source of danger in regard to fire; therefore recommend that a suitable place be fixed upon for the reception of all nuisances taken from the yards and streets, say east of Pasqua street, and that the Health and Fire Inspector be instructed to give notice of such dumping ground to all parties having such nuisances on their premises.

Moved by Thomson and Ross that the sum of \$50 be paid to the clerk being salary for six months. Carried.

Moved by Davidson and Ross that the Treasurer be instructed to collect all taxes in arrears for the year 1885, and that he be allowed seven per cent. on the amount collected. Carried.

BY-LAWS.

By-law dividing the Municipality into Wards.

By-law defining duties of Fire, Health and Safety Inspector.

By-law fixing Nuisance Ground. By-law to borrow \$150.

The above by-laws were read a second and third time except by-law for dividing the Municipality into Wards.

Council adjourned.

WOLSELEY.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

The Council reassembled at Summerville on Saturday, July 17, at 10.30 a.m. Present, Councillors Fleming, Jolly, Nimmons, Hall and Campbell.

On motion of Coun. Jolly, sec. by Coun. Campbell Coun. Fleming was voted to the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Bridges Committee reported the Qu'Appelle bridges were progressing satisfactorily and were nearly completed.

At this stage the Chairman arrived and took the chair.

Coun. Campbell reported with reference to the Cloakey culvert, that it was impossible to procure the necessary materials for constructing the same according to the plans, and the committee recommended certain modifications therein.

On the motion of Coun. Nimmons, sec. by Coun. Jolly, the committee were authorized to make any alterations in the plans provided the stability of the bridge be not affected, and the contract price be not increased.

Coun. Crozier took his seat.

Coun. Fleming reported that the committee had let the contracts for building the following culverts: Summerville, \$44.00; Fleming's, \$38.00; and Ingman's, \$19.50.

The action of the several committees was approved.

The Court of Revision, reported

that the revision of the assessment roll was duly completed.

A petition was presented, signed by fourteen ratepayers asking permission to perform statute labor on the approaches to the Cloakey bridge.

On the motion of Coun. Fleming sec. by Coun. Hall, the petition was granted, and it was resolved that any others wishing to do their work at that place be permitted to do so, and that a commutation of statute labor for next or following years be granted to the extent of any extra time put in in completing said work accounts.

A form for monthly report of the Treasurer was approved, and a supply ordered to be printed.

The Chairman reported the receipt of a cheque for \$600 from the Lieut.-Governor, on account of Qu'Appelle bridges.

The following accounts were passed and ordered to be paid: H. Campbell, plans etc., \$20.00. Court of Revision, expenses, serving notices, \$7.50.

J. Bielen, Assessor, salary and postage, \$101.75.

Clerk, postage account, \$2.63.

An account from Dr. Bain for attendance on one Wright was ordered to be returned to him with a request for an explanation.

Coun. Crozier brought to the notice of the Council the case of Mrs. Thomson, who by the death of her husband was left with her family totally destitute.

On the motion of Coun. Crozier, sec. by Coun. Hall, Coun. Jolly was authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$20.00 in providing necessities for Mrs. Johnson, as required.

On the motion of Coun. Fleming, sec. by Coun. Nimmons the Treasurer was authorized to issue a cheque for \$500.00, to the Qu'Appelle Bridge Committee on account of work performed as per contract.

The Poplar Grove School District applied for the sum of \$100.00 on account of school taxes.

It was resolved that the money be granted as soon as funds be in hand, on the understanding that the School District pay interest on the amount should the Municipality be compelled to borrow on account of such advance.

Moved by Coun. Jolly, seconded by Coun. Fleming that the councillors be paid \$10.00 each on account of fees and mileage for past attendance at the Council. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hall, sec. by Coun. Nimmons that a grant of \$400.00 be asked from Mr. N. W. Foot, for building bridge and cutting down bank of Wolf Creek between sections 6 and 31, townships 17 and 18, between ranges 9 and 10.

A letter from W. Docking, offering to sell a right of way, for road allowance at \$10.00 per acre, the Council to maintain fences for all time, was read and ordered to be on the table.

The Council resolved into committee of the whole on by-laws.

A by-law for the acquisition of cemeteries passed through Committee also a by-law appointing certain officers and amending by-laws Nos. 10 and 12, when the following additional officers were appointed, Roadmasters, J. Ingman, G. Balfour, B. Anderson and W. Campbell.

The Committee rose and reported the by-laws as amended.

The Council resumed, another report of the Committee having been adopted.

The above by-laws were read a third time and passed.

A by-law increasing the salary of the Treasurer was read a first and second time.

Mr. Dill stated that he was unable to proceed with the mill and an appreciation was made by Mr. Ford with reference to filling up the contract under the by-law and on the same terms as granted to Dill & Co. Mr. Ford stated he would give a definite answer in about 10 days.

The Council refused to take any action towards Dill & Co. determining the contract till it was satisfied the work would be completed by Mr. Ford without any expense to the Corporation.

Council adjourned till Saturday, Aug. 7, to meet at Wolseley at 10 a.m.



Dominion Lands Government Intelligence Office.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS CAN BE MADE AT THIS OFFICE, F. L. OSLER, Government Agent.

FOR SALE.

Ontario and Qu'Appelle Lands, many of them lying close to Qu'Appelle, on the C. P. R. at low prices, purchasers having the advantages of Churches, Schools, Daily Mail and Good Stores, etc.,

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND LOAN CO. will advance Money on Improved Lands. A number of Improved Farms at Edgeley, Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle, to be disposed of.

Several choice STOCK SECTIONS close to Town can be purchased on reasonable terms. Those wishing for lists of Government Lands to Homestead, or Lands to purchase will apply at the office of

F. L. OSLER.

Qu'Appelle, May 13, 1886.

Take Notice!

THAT it is intended by the Board of Trustees of the School District of POPULAR GROVE Protestant Public School District No. 31 of the Northwest Territories, to borrow the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS upon the security of the said District by a Debenture thereof, payable in ten equal consecutive annual instalments with interest at Eight per centum per annum, for the purpose of building, furnishing and completing a School House and Outbuildings in said District.

Being \$400.00 for building and completing the School House building, 50.00 for a Stove and inside furnishings, 50.00 for a Well and Outbuildings.

Voting thereon by the Ratepayers of the District will take place at the School House, Section 29, Township 17, Range 9, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian, in the Northwest Territories, on

Saturday, the 21st day of August, 1886, Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take, if required:

"I do solemnly swear that I am a bona fide ratepayer of the School District of Popular Grove Protestant Public School District No. 31 of the Northwest Territories; that I have paid the School taxes assessed me on the last revised assessment roll of the District or of the Municipality for the District; that I am of the full age of twenty-one years; that I am not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that I have not voted before at this election, and that I have not received any reward, either directly or indirectly, nor have I any hope of receiving any reward for voting at this time and place. So help me God."

Of which all persons interested are hereby notified, and are required to govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY MITCHELL, Chairman of Trustees, SAMUEL McORMACK, GEORGE PEPPER, Trustees.

Dated at Poplar Grove School House this 24th day of July, 1886.

ASTRAY.

JOINED my head on Friday, July 9th, J. A. YEARNING HEIFER, Red and White. Owner can obtain it by proving property and paying expenses. Enquire of

H. PENHALLURICK.

Balgonia P. O.

J. H. MacCAUL,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R.

STATION, QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle, May 28, 1886.

Russell & Davis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BEEF, PORK,

MUTTON, SAUSAGE,

HAMS, BACON, ETC.

Beef Cattle & Hogs

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Terms Strictly Cash

QU'APPELLE STATION.

BRANCH—FT. QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle Roller Mills,

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

We will pay the following prices for wheat delivered at Mill: No 1 Hard 75 cents, No 2 Hard 70 cents, No. 1 Northern 70 cents, No. 2 Northern 65 cents. These prices are higher than the prices paid on any other market in Manitoba or the North West Territories.

D. H. McMillan & Bro.

Blacksmithy,

J. McEWAN, General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Shop

QU'APPELLE.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work receives careful and prompt attention.

Blacksmith's Coal & Iron

FOR SALE.

—FLOURSHAKES MADE TO ORDER—

By an experienced plough-maker. WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. WELSH, General Blacksmith,

QU'APPELLE.

From the very liberal patronage he has received since starting business here, feels constrained to return thanks for past custom, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same as well as new business.

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING, especially where extra care is required, as in the case of lame feet. Gunsmithing and other repairing requiring neatness carefully attended to.

Carpenter.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder.

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.